Board at the National level to ensure the proper implementation of labour laws, if so, what would be the composition thereof;

(b) whether the proposed Board would consider the question of minimum wages for the construction workers including compensation in case of their involvement in accidents etc. in the course of construction of building and

(c) if so, by when a legislation giving statutory sanction is likely to be introduced in Parliment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) One of the suggestion made at the National Seminar for worker in Construction Industry held in New Delhi on 12-2-90 was that a piece of legislation be brought forward to provide *inter-alia* for constitution of tripartite construction labour boards at various levels. These and other suggestions are being cosidered by the Government.

Scheme of urban Micro Enterprises

1952. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently finalised any scheme, namely "SUME" (Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises) for providing self-employment to urban poor living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and who would monitor the scheme; and

(c) what provision of funds has been made in this regard during the current year and whether the States of Rajasthan and Orissa are covered by this scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises is one of the component of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) launched by the Government.

(b) The scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises is designed to encourage unemployed and under-employed urban youth for taking up micro self-employment ventures. This scheme has two components. The first component consists of subsidy-cum-loan assistance for setting up self-employment ventures where in a subsidy of 25 per cent is provided to Urban Poor beneficiaries with a ceiling of Rs. 4,000 for general category beneficiaries and ceiling of Rs. 5,000 for SC/ST/Women beneficiaries; the remaining portion of the cost of projects is to be provided as loans by banks. The second component relates to training of urban poor benificiaries and providing them infrastructure support. The average expenditure permitted per trainee on a training course of three months duration is Rs. 1,200. Expenditure on subsidy is to be shared on a 50:50 ratio between the Central Government and State Governments/UTs with legislature/urban local bodies. The entire expenditure on training and infrastructure support is to be borne by the Central Government.

The monitoring of the scheme will be done by the Nehru Rozgar Yojana Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector in each State, by the NRY Nodal Officers at the State Government level and by the Ministry of Urban Development in Government of India.

(c) An amount of Rs. 11.25 crores has been earmarked for allocation amongst all the States/UTs for implementation of the Scheme during 1990-91. Out of this, the share of Rajasthan and Orissa is as under:

	Loan & Subsidy	Training & Infrastructure
Rajasthan	38.32 lakhs	14.32 lakhs
Orissa	18.85 lakhs	7.04 lakhs